THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1778.

In CONGRESS, *November* 8, 1777.

Reſolved,

THAT Major-General Heath be directed forthwith to cauſe to be taken down the name and rank of every commiſſioned officer, and the name, former place of abode, occupation, ſize, age and deſcription of every non-commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier, and all other perſons comprehended in the Convention, made between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-General Gates, on the 16th of October, 1777, and tranſmit an authentic copy thereof to the Board of War, in order that if any officer, ſoldier, or any other perſon as abovementioned of the ſaid army, ſhall hereafter be found in arms againſt theſe States in North-America, during the preſent conteſt, he may be convicted of the offence, and ſuffer the puniſhment in ſuch caſe inflicted by the law of nations.

That Major-General Heath be directed to take the parole in writing of the officers, according to the Convention, and tranſmit authenticated copies of ſuch paroles to the Board of War.

NOVEMBER 22, 1777.

The Committee to whom were referred the return of ordnance and ſtores, taken from the enemy ſince the 19th day of September, and the letter from the Council of Safety of New-York, and to whom their former report was re-committed, having taken the ſame into conſideration, beg leave to obſerve,

"That there is no mention in the ſaid return of ſtandards, military cheſt, medicines or tents.

"That the quantity of powder is very ſmall, being only fifteen barrels grained, and two barrels mealed, and the quantity of fixed ammunition very inconſiderable---That the muſkets amount only to 3647, a number not equal to the priſoners who ſurrendered agreeable to the Convention of Saratoga---and all theſe muſkets are returned "unfit for ſervice."---That there are only 638 cartouch-boxes---That the number of bayonets is greatly inferior to the muſkets, and theſe, as well as the cutlaſſes, are returned "without ſcabbards" or belts. In ſhort, the whole return ſeems very inadequate to a well appointed army, and to what might be expected, from the anſwers returned by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne to the firſt propoſitions made by Major Gen. Gates.

"Your Committee therefore are of opinion, that an enquiry ought to be made into the cauſes of this deficiency." Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the Preſident immediately ſend an expreſs to Gen. Gates, and deſire anſwers to the following queſtions, viz.

What is become of the ſtandards belonging to the reſpective regiments in Gen. Burgoyne's army?

Where is the military cheſt and medicines?

What is become of the carſouch-boxes?

How comes the quantity of powder and cartridges to be ſo ſmall?

How comes it that the number of muſkets is leſs than that of the priſoners; and that all the muſkets are unfit for ſervice?

How comes the number of bayonets to be ſo greatly inferior to that of muſkets?

Where are the ſcabbards and belts of the bayonets and cutlaſſes?

Was there any deſtruction, waſte, removal or concealment, of the arms, tents, colours, treaſure, or other military ſtores belonging to Gen. Burgoyne's army, from the time the firſt propoſal was made on the 13th of October to the time of ſurrender?

What was the ſtate and condition of the arms and military ſtores when received by Gen. Gates?

Were the arms paſted agreeable to the articles of the Convention? If they were not, did any damage neceſſarily accrue in conſequence of the failure?

And that Gen. Gates be directed to make the neceſſary enquiries, and return his anſwers to Congreſs, as ſoon as poſſible.

Reſolved, That it is not to be underſtood that the embarkation of the troops under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne is in any wiſe to be delayed, on account of the foregoing queries, if tranſports arrive before the anſwers are returned and the enquiry directed is finiſhed.

JANUARY 8, 1778.

The Committee, to whom the letters that paſſed between General Heath and General Burgoyne, and the letter from General Burgoyne to General Gates, were committed, brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration, and agreed to, as follows——

"That they have conſidered with mature attention the Convention entered into at Saratoga, between Major-General Gates and Lieutenant-General Burgoyne in October laſt, and find that numbers of the cartouch-boxes and ſeveral other articles of military accoutrements annexed to the perſons of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers in General Burgoyne's army, have not been delivered up, and that agreeably to the ſpirit of the Convention, and the technical interpretation of the word "arms" they ought to be delivered up—This opinion is warranted not only by the judgment of the moſt approved writers, but by the interpretation and practice of Britiſh officers in ſimilar caſes, in the courſe of the preſent war, particularly in the capitulation of St. John's on the 2d of November, 1775.

"Your Committee farther report, That there are ſo many other circumſtances attending the delivery of the arms and military ſtores, which excite ſtrong ſuſpicions that the Convention has not been ſtrictly complied with on the part of General Burgoyne, agreeably to its true ſpirit and the intention of the contracting parties, and ſo many inſtances of former fraud in the conduct of our enemies, as to juſtify Congreſs, however cautious to avoid even the ſuſpicion of want of good faith, in taking every meaſure for ſecuring the performance of the Convention, which did not impoſe any new condition, nor tend to delay its execution.

"Of this nature, your Committee conſider the reſolution of Congreſs of the 8th of November laſt, directing General Heath "to cauſe to be taken down "the name and rank of every commiſſioned officer, "and the name, former place of abode, occupation, "ſize, age and deſcription of every non-commiſſioned "officer and private ſoldier, and all other perſons "comprehended in the Convention of Saratoga." This cannot be conſidered as impoſing any new condition, but as a meaſure naturally reſulting from the articles of Convention, which the conquering party has a right to avail itſelf of, and which is ſtrictly juſtifiable, had no juſt ſuſpicion of the want of good faith in the party ſurrendering preſented itſelf. Your Committee are of opinion, That the reaſons which General Burgoyne adduces for refuſing a compliance, are inapplicable to the caſe; and they beg leave to obſerve that he is totally miſtaken in his appeal to the conduct of Sir Guy Carleton and himſelf, with reſpect to the priſoners releaſed from Canada in Auguſt, 1776.—For notwithſtanding his expreſs declaration to the contrary in his letter of the 23d of Nov. laſt to General Heath, it appears from the original liſt of the priſoners releaſed from Canada, which is herewith preſented, that the provinces, counties and towns, to which the priſoners releaſed belonged, were annexed

[*For the remainder ſee the fourth page.*]

LONDON, November 27.

Saturday the Commons met about two o'clock, and proceeded with their Speaker to St. James's, to preſent the following addreſs to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious Speech from the throne:

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, with hearts deeply intereſted in every event which tends to increaſe your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and impreſſed with the livelieſt ſentiments of duty and attachment to the Queen, beg leave to offer to your Majeſty the congratulations of your faithful Commons, on the birth of another Princeſs, and on her Majeſty's happy recovery.

Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we take a ſincere part in the confidence which your Majeſty expreſſes, that the conduct and courage of your officers, and the ſpirit and intrepidity of your forces, both by ſea and land, will, under divine providence, be attended with important ſucceſs; but, at the ſame time we entirely concur with your Majeſty in thinking that it is neceſſary to prepare for ſuch further operations, as future events, and contingencies of the war, may render expedient; and we learn, with much ſatisfaction, that your Majeſty is, for that purpoſe, purſuing the proper meaſures for keeping your land forces compleat to their preſent eſtabliſhment; and whenever your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe any new engagements, which you may have entered into for increaſing your military force, we will take the ſame into our conſideration; and we truſt your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious ſentiments which you entertain of the zeal and public ſpirit of your faithful Commons.

We are truly ſenſible, that your Majeſty's conſtant care for the welfare of your people, and your generous concern for the happineſs of mankind, diſpoſe your Majeſty to deſire, that the peace of Europe may not be diſturbed. We acknowledge, with equal gratitude, your Majeſty's attention to the ſecurity of your kingdoms, and the protection of the extenſive commerce of your ſubjects, in your having made a conſiderable augmentation to your naval force, on which the reputation and importance of this nation muſt ever principally depend. We hear, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and rely with perfect confidence on your royal declaration, that you will always be the faithful guardian of the honour of the Britiſh Crown.

Permit us again to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, without delay, enter into the conſideration of the ſupplies for the enſuing year; and that we will chearfully and effectually provide for all ſuch expences as ſhall be found neceſſary for the welfare and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms, and for the vigorous proſecution of the meaſures in which we are engaged, for the re-eſtabliſhment of that conſtitutional ſubordination, which, we truſt, with the bleſſing of God, your Majeſty will be able to maintain through the ſeveral parts of your dominions.

We acknowledge with equal gratitude and admiration, your Majeſty's paternal declaration, that you will be ever watchful for an opportunity of putting a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of your ſubjects, and the calamities of war.

We cannot but ſtill entertain a hope, that the diſcernment of their true intereſts, the remembrance of the bleſſings they once enjoyed, and the ſenſe of their preſent ſufferings under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders, will induce the deluded and unhappy multitude to return to their allegiance, and will re-animate their hearts with a ſpirit of loyalty to their Sovereign, and of attachment to their mother country.

The gracious and condeſcending manner in which your Majeſty expreſſes your deſire that you may be enabled to reſtore peace, order, and confidence to your American Colonies, cannot fail of endearing you to the hearts of all your ſubjects; when this great work can be accompliſhed, and ſettled on the true principles of the conſtitution, your Majeſty may depend on the moſt zealous concurrence and ſupport of your faithful Commons.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this dutiful Addreſs.

The affectionate part you take in the happy recovery of the Queen, and the increaſe of my family, is highly acceptable to me.

The ſteady and zealous ſupport of my faithful Commons, will, I truſt in God, enable me to put an end to this unhappy rebellion. Whatever ſtrength you ſhall place in my hands, ſhall be employed only for the good of my people, and the welfare of my kingdoms; and be aſſured, that I wiſh for ſucceſs in this great national cauſe for no other purpoſe but that it may enable me to reſtore peace and happineſs to all my ſubjects.

BOSTON, February 26.

Friday laſt Captain Thorndike returned to Salem from a cruiſe, during which he took a brig of 140 tons, laden with Engliſh bale goods; he took out of her as many goods as his veſſel could well hold, and the prize is ſuppoſed to be arrived at ſome port to the eaſtward, as ſhe was left well about 20 days ago.

NEW-YORK, *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from GOOD AUTHORITY, *dated London, December* 9.

"The account of General Burgoyne's treaty with Mr. Gates, arrived when the two Houſes of Parliament were ſitting, and in the warmth of high debate: You may imagine that the friends of Government were much confounded and ſtaggered by ſuch a ſhock; but you cannot imagine how furiouſly, illiberally and indecently oppoſition triumphed on the occaſion: opening and roaring like ſo many bull dogs againſt Adminiſtration. The King, God bleſs him, for we never had a better one, and no other nation had ever ſo good an one, who ſees every calamity and misfortune of his people, was greatly affected; but with that magnanimity which diſtinguiſhes his character, he ſoon declared that ſuch a cauſe ſhould never be given up, that this loſs muſt be retrieved by greater and more vigorous exertions, and that he would even

"*Sell Hanover and all his private eſtate before he would deſert the cauſe of his loyal American ſubjects, who had ſuffered ſo much for him.*"

"In two or three days the nation recovered from its ſurpriſe, and now is ready to ſupport the King and his Miniſters in the proper and vigorous uſe of ſuch means as are adequate to the great end of reducing the revolted colonies to a conſtitutional ſubordination. Many of both Houſes of Parliament have ſpoken to this effect with great ſpirit, and one Member of the Commons, Mr. Cambridge, ſaid, that he would part with reluctance with one ſhilling in the pound towards raiſing another army of ten thouſand men for America; yet he would chearfully pay twelve ſhillings in the pound towards an additional army of ſixty thouſand men."

FISH-KILL, February 26.

We are informed, that to prevent deſertion, and defend the Engliſh Iſlands, the new levies have been ſent off from New-York to the Weſt-Indies, ſome days ago: This they highly reſented, being inliſted here to aſſiſt in ſubduing their country. 'Tis currently reported, that, on Staten-Iſland, before they embarked they mutinied, and after ſome lives were loſt in the oppoſition, they were overpowered, and at length drove on board---as ſheep to the ſlaughter.

March 5. The Warren, of 36 guns, commanded by young Captain Hopkins, a few days ago, got out of Providence river ſafe, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the enemy's ſhips to prevent her. She got off, it is ſaid, in a ſnow-ſtorm; ran paſt the guard-ſhip almoſt unobſerved, without damage, took her courſe through the enemy's fleet, where they could not fire on her, without the riſque of damaging their own ſhips: When ſhe was in the midſt of the fleet, ſhe gave them a broadſide, and made the beſt of her way, while the ſhips continued their fire on her, to little purpoſe, until ſhe was ſome miles off.

By a gentleman from the eaſtward, we are informed, that the week before laſt, Colonel Symes of New-Jerſey, with four men, in a whale boat, croſſed over from Guilford to Long-Iſland; when underſtanding a number of veſſels were caſt away on the Iſland, they formed a deſign to ſeize ſome of the goods belonging to one of them; accordingly they five, with fixed bayonets, in the dead of the night, ſurpriſed the houſe where the freight of one of the veſſels were ſtored, made the maſter, mate, three ſailors, and two

teries prisoners, and loaded their whale boat with part of the vessel's cargo; they took 9 gold and 9 silver bound hats, 60 pair of English shoes, a chest of medicine, a box of glass and earthen ware, 24 steel plate cross-cut saws, a barrel of coffee, another of rum, 1 dozen silk handkerchiefs, 1 dozen buckskin gloves, and many other valuable articles, and returned safe to Guilford with their prize.

Extract of a letter, dated March 3.

"Last Wednesday night, a party of 30 volunteers from Col. Meigs's regiment, in four whale boats, under the command of Major Humphreys, Lieutenants Lay and Burret, made a descent upon Long-Island, in the neighbourhood of Smith-Town, for the purpose of destroying several of the enemy's shipping, particularly a large ship of 20 guns, aground near that place: The ship was unfortunately got off the preceding day, but they set fire to, and destroyed a brig of about 200 tons burthen, a large schooner and an armed sloop. All were employed in the enemy's service: They brought off two Captains, and several seamen, together with as many sails, rigging and furniture, as the boats could contain; all was effected without loss, and the party returned to the main next morning.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

Captain Fountain, in the sloop Peggy, belonging to this town, and bound to Cape-Francois, was lately taken by a barge of the enemy's, belonging to the Otter sloop of war, near Annamiffick; but the Virginia frigate's tender, having been down to view the situation of the enemy's ships, soon hove in sight, upon which all the crew on board the sloop were ordered below; in about half an hour after, the tender having come near the sloop (not knowing her to be in possession of the enemy) in order to inform the Captain that a tender of the enemy's was coming up, the pirates who then had possession of the sloop, being concealed, without giving any notice, or hailing the tender, fired her swivels and small arms upon her, ordering the officer who commanded the tender to strike or he should have no quarters;---the tender being unprepared, bore away to get in order, and in about half an hour returned and engaged the sloop so vigorously, that in twenty minutes they were silenced, and hauled down their sails, the tender still keeping up her fire very hot, which wounded the Lieutenant of the Otter in the arm; and the Captain of the sloop fearful of his crew being killed, ran aft through a shower of swivel and musket balls, waved his handkerchief, and huzza'd for the Congress, on which the tender then ceased firing, ordering the barge and crew immediately on board, which with the sloop is arrived at Fell's Point. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Joshua Barney and his crew, who commanded the tender, for their good conduct and gallant behaviour. The enemy put several shot through the tender's sails, but happily not a man was lost.

YORK-TOWN, March 14.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, Jan. 16.

"Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the kitchen of one Moore, a baker, in Union-street---The houses in the neighbourhood being chiefly wooden buildings, all efforts to check its progress were vain. You cannot conceive the distress---the wind high at N. N. E. drove the flames with inconceivable fury and impetuosity through that infernal place, from which a fire has been so long dreaded (Union-street.) All the houses on the Bay, from Queen-street to Broad-street, were in flames before day-light; the cloud of smoke was tremendous, and bore along with it millions of large flakes of fire, which set houses in flames near a quarter of a mile distant from whence they arose---All Elliot's-street, except one house, was burnt down---the greatest part of Broad-street from Church-street-----Tradd-street, from Church-street, is entirely gone, also Beden's alley---almost all the east side of Church-street, to the Creek, shared the same fate---The Bay, that pride of Carolina, is one continued heap of ruins from Queen-street to the South End only eleven houses are left standing. The number of dwelling-houses destroyed is near, if not more than 300, exclusive of stores and kitchens: the loss is estimated by a very moderate computation at Five Millions currency. Numbers of people were killed by houses blowing up, and several [illegible] lost their lives from walls falling in to-day."

[illegible] the 7th inst. Capt. John Barry, of the Continental [illegible] with a fine armed boat, fell in with and [illegible] (in the river Delaware) two of the enemy's transport ships, one mounting six 4-pounders, the other two [illegible]; also a schooner, with eight 4-pounders, twelve 4-pound [illegible] and 32 men, properly equipped for an armed vessel, with some valuable stores on board.

In CONGRESS, March 7, 1778.

WHEREAS Almighty God, in the righteous dispensation of his providence, hath permitted the continuation of a cruel and desolating war in our land; and it being at all times the duty of a people to acknowledge God in all his ways, and more especially to humble themselves before him when evident tokens of his displeasure are manifested; to acknowledge his righteous government, confess and forsake their evil ways, and implore his mercy;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the United States of America to set apart Wednesday, the 22d day of April next, to be observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER; that at one time and with one voice, the inhabitants may acknowledge the righteous dispensations of divine Providence, and confess their iniquities and transgressions, for which the land mourneth;---that they may implore the mercy and forgiveness of God, and beseech him that vice, profaneness, extortion, and every evil, may be done away, and that we may be a reformed and happy people;---that they may unite in humble and earnest supplication that it may please Almighty God to guard and defend us against our enemies, and give vigour and success to our military operations by sea and land;---that it may please him to bless the civil rulers, and people, strengthen and perpetuate our union, and in his own good time, establish us in the peaceable enjoyment of our rights and liberties;---that it may please him to bless our schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of true piety, virtue, and useful knowledge;---that it may please him to cause the earth to yield its increase, and to crown the year with his goodness. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the United States, to abstain on that day from labour and recreations.

By order of Congress,

HENRY LAURENS, *President.*

In CONGRESS, March 11, 1778.

Resolved, That whatever expence may be incurred, by the executive authority of any State, in executing the resolution of Congress of the 9th February last, authorising the executive powers of every State to suspend for misbehaviour, or remove as supernumerary, any officers of the Staff, or other civil officers, shall be duly paid, upon the accounts being laid before the Board of Treasury. *Extract from the minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*** *The Parliamentary Debates being too long for this Paper, the Printers propose to publish them in a pamphlet, as soon as the whole are collected.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 11th inst. were stolen from two gentlemen, on their way to Virginia, in the town of York, two Silver WATCHES; one of them imported from London about five years ago, is very neat and good, made by Thomas Wagstaff, a china face, with little dots in place of minute strokes, a silver case over the inward works, on the outside of which is the maker's name; the chain is very remarkable, being made of polished steel, in which are fixed small knobs screwed in and cut in such a manner as, when it was new, to resemble diamonds; a silver seal, with the letters L P cut in a cypher; but it is probable the thief will remove the chain for fear of detection. The other is old, with a silver face, made in London, as well as can be recollected, by one Meredith, No. 199, no seal, a portmanteau and a steel watch key fixed to her with a dove coloured ribbon which is old and defaced. All silversmiths and others, to whom said watches or either of them may be offered for sale, are desired to secure them. The above reward will be paid to the person who shall deliver them to Mr. JOHN KEAN, of this town, or Ten Dollars for either. *York-Town, March 12, 1778.* 4

to their reſpective names, which for the greater ſecurity of the conquering party were in the hand writing of the reſpective priſoners. Your Committee therefore cannot but conſider General Burgoyne's refuſal to give deſcriptive liſts of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers belonging to his army, when connected with his former conduct, and ill-grounded aſſertion on this occaſion, in an alarming point of view; more eſpecially when they conſider, that nine days previous to this refuſal, he had, without juſt cauſe given, declared in a letter to General Gates, that the public faith plighted in the Convention of Saratoga was broken on the part of theſe States. This charge of a breach of public faith is of a moſt ſerious nature, pregnant with alarming conſequences, and deſerves greater attention, as it is not dropped in a haſty expreſſion, dictated by ſudden paſſion, but is delivered as a deliberate act of judgment, committed to writing, and ſent to the General, with whom he made the Convention. And if credit is to be given to General Burgoyne's account of himſelf in his letter to General Heath of the 23d of Nov. he cannot be conſidered "of ſo light a character, as to have acted in a ſerious matter of ſtate upon a ſudden impreſſion."

"The reaſon on which he grounds this charge is, That the officers included in the Convention have not ſince their arrival in Maſſachuſetts-Bay been acommodated with quarters agreeably to their reſpective ranks; on which your Committee beg leave to obſerve, that though from the ſudden and unexpected arrival of ſo large a body of troops, the concourſe of ſtrangers in and near Boſton, the devaſtation and deſtruction occaſioned by the Britiſh army not long ſince blocked up in that town, and by the American army, which beſieged them; and conſidering that the officers were not to be ſeparated from their men, and that the troops could not be quartered with equal convenience in any other place within the limits pointed out and deſcribed in the Convention, as there are not a ſufficient number of barracks in any other part of that State; though from theſe and many other unavoidable circumſtances, the accommodation of General Burgoyne and his officers might not be ſuch as the public could wiſh, or he expect, yet his charge of a breach of the public faith on this account, is not warranted either by the letter of the preliminary articles agreed on between himſelf and General Gates on the 14th of October, or by the ſpirit of the Convention ſigned on the 16th of the ſame month; ſince by an examination of theſe articles it will appear, that the ſtipulation, with reſpect to the quartering of officers, was not to be conſtrued in that rigorous ſenſe in which General Burgoyne affects to conſider it, but on the contrary that it was "agreed to as far as circumſtances would admit."

"Your Committee forbear to lay any ſtreſs on the attempt of the enemy to alter the place of embarkation from the port of Boſton to that of Rhode-Iſland, or the Sound, ſo contiguous to the port of New-York, which, as well as that of Rhode-Iſland, is at preſent in their poſſeſſion; on the ſeemingly inadequate number of veſſels (being only 26 tranſports ſent to Rhode-Iſland, as appears in a letter from General Pigot to General Burgoyne, dated Dec. 5) for an army conſiſting of Five Thouſand Six Hundred and Forty-Two, in a winter's voyage to Europe; or on the improbability of the enemy's being able, on ſo ſhort a notice, to victual ſuch a fleet and army, for a voyage of ſuch a length; ſince the declaration of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, that the public faith is broke, is of itſelf ſufficient to juſtify Congreſs, in taking every meaſure for ſecuring the performance of the Convention, which the laws of nations in conſequence of this conduct will juſtify.

"Theſe facts and opinions your Committee, in a matter of ſuch high moment to the honour and ſafety of theſe States, eſteem it their duty to report ſpecially; and conſidering that General Burgoyne has not fully complied with the Convention of Saratoga, particularly in not delivering up the cartouch-boxes and accoutrements; that he has expreſsly and without juſt foundation charged theſe States with a breach of public faith; that in conſequence of this declaration, while in our power, he may deem himſelf and the army under him, abſolved from their compact, and may therefore have refuſed compliance with a meaſure naturally reſulting from the Convention, and which only tended to render his officers and men inſecure, in caſe the Convention on their part was not complied with; and conſidering further, that from the diſtance between America and Great-Britain, there is no opportunity of accommodating this diſpute in any reaſonable period of time with the Sovereign of the State, in behalf of which this Convention was made, and that the operations of General Burgoyne's army in America would not only defeat the main object of the Convention, but prove highly prejudicial to the intereſt of theſe States—Your Committee ſubmit the whole to the conſideration of Congreſs, in order that ſuch meaſures be adopted as are conſiſtent with the ſafety and honour of the United States."

Whereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolutions——

Reſolved, That as many of the cartouch boxes, and ſeveral other articles of military accoutrement annexed to the perſons of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers included in the Convention of Saratoga, have not been delivered up, the Convention on the part of the Britiſh army has not been ſtrictly complied with:

Reſolved, That the refuſal of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to give deſcriptive liſts of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates belonging to his army ſubſequent to his declaration that the public faith was broke, is conſidered by Congreſs in an alarming point of view; ſince a compliance with the reſolution of Congreſs could only have been prejudicial to that army in caſe of an infraction of the Convention on their part:

Reſolved, That the charge made by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne in his letter to Major-General Gates of the 14th of November, of a breach of public faith on the part of theſe States, is not warranted by the juſt conſtruction of any article of the Convention of Saratoga; that it is a ſtrong indication of his intention, and affords juſt ground of fear, that he will avail himſelf of ſuch pretended breach of the Convention, in order to diſengage himſelf, and the army under him of the obligation they are under to theſe United States, and that the ſecurity which theſe States have had in his perſonal honour, is hereby deſtroyed:

Reſolved therefore, That the embarkation of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and the troops under his command, be ſuſpended till a diſtinct and explicit ratification of the Convention of Saratoga ſhall be properly notified by the court of Great-Britain to Congreſs.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the*
UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, York county, a black and white COW, without any ear-mark, has a little off the tips of her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ‖ 22/6 WILLIAM FINLEY.

York-Town, February 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

CALOMEL, Cantharides, Emetic Tartar, Extract of Saturn, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Sena, Spirits of Turpentine, Volatile Spirits, Verdegris---with a general Aſſortment of good Medicines, and ſome Shop-furniture.

A few family MEDICINE CHESTS would be put up according to orders.

The Sale will be cloſed in ſix Weeks.

‖ 22/6 JOHN HOUSTON.

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